United Nations A/C.2/64/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57 (a)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

Sudan:* draft resolution

Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001, 57/265 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002, 58/222 of 23 December 2003, 59/247 of 22 December 2004, 60/209 of 22 December 2005, 61/213 of 20 December 2006, 62/205 of 19 December 2007 and 63/230 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by Heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit,[1] as well as the international commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling also its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the poverty-related discussions in the annual ministerial reviews held by the Economic and Social Council, which play an important supporting role

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

Please recycle

in the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017),

Noting with appreciation the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2006 of the Economic and Social Council, on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development",[3]

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009 on the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/5 of 24 July 2009 on recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact,

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[4]

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development[5] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[6]

Remaining concerned that volatile food prices and the global multidimensional crises pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger, as well as to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people by no later than 2015 as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and reiterating that the global food crisis has multiple and complex causes and that its consequences require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community,

Expressing concern that, after the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and six years away from the target date of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing that rates of economic growth vary between countries and that these differences must be addressed by, among other actions, promoting pro-poor growth and social protection,

Concerned at the global nature of poverty and inequality, and underlining that the eradication of poverty and hunger is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind,

---

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/61/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 50.

[4] See resolution 63/239, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[6] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty is one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Africa and in least developed countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based and inclusive economic growth, including full, productive employment-generation and decent work,

Expressing deep concern at the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing deep concern also at the impact of the current financial and economic crisis on the ability of developing countries to gain access to the financing necessary for the development objectives, and underlining the fact that developing countries and countries with economies in transition risk suffering very serious setbacks to their development objectives, in particular the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing further concern that the effects of the world economic and financial crisis are extremely disturbing and likely to worsen, and that hundreds of millions of people all over the world are losing their jobs, their income, their savings, their homes and their ability to survive, and that, in addition, more than 50 million more people have already been driven into extreme poverty,

Recognizing that mobilizing financial resources for development at the national and international levels and the effective use of those resources are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and to pursue sustainable development,

Acknowledging that good governance at national and international levels and sustained and inclusive economic growth, supported by full employment and decent work, rising productivity, and a favourable environment, including public and private investment and entrepreneurship, are necessary to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and realize a rise in living standards, and that corporate social responsibility initiatives play an important role in maximizing the impact of public and private investment,

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and commitment to strategies and policies that aim to promote full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all and that these should constitute a fundamental component of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, and reaffirming that employment creation and decent work should be incorporated into macroeconomic policies, taking fully into account the impact and social dimension of globalization, the benefits and costs of which are often unevenly shared and distributed,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by the Heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

1. *Reaffirms* that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, related to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

2. *Also reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and recognizes that increased effective national efforts should be complemented by concrete, effective and supportive international programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Emphasizes* the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels;

4. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development, critical for the eradication of poverty;

5. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring, at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities for the eradication of poverty in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitment to promote opportunities for full, freely chosen and productive employment, including for the most disadvantaged, as well as decent work for all, in order to deliver social justice combined with economic efficiency, with full respect for fundamental principles and rights at work under conditions of equity, equality, security and dignity, and further reaffirms that macroeconomic policies should, inter alia, support employment creation, taking fully into account the social impact and dimension of globalization;

7. *Recognizes* that full and productive employment and decent work for all, which encompass social protection, fundamental principles and rights at work and social dialogue, are key elements of sustainable development for all countries and are therefore a priority objective of international cooperation;

8. *Emphasizes* that education and training are among the critical factors in empowering those living in poverty, while recognizing the complexity of the challenge of poverty eradication;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to give priority to the eradication of poverty and on donor countries in a position to do so to support the effective national efforts of developing countries in this regard, through adequate predictable financial resources on either a bilateral or a multilateral basis;

10. *Calls for* the fulfilment of all official development assistance-related commitments, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2015 and to reach the target of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as to achieve the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries; and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

11. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, under the auspices of two Education for All processes, e.g., the United Nations Literacy Decade (2003-2012) and the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014), to promote education as a major tool of decision-making on major international policy issues with regard to sustainable development;

12. *Recognizes* that sustained and inclusive economic growth is essential for eradicating poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, and stresses that national efforts in this regard should be complemented by an enabling international environment;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to take ambitious actions in the interest of all nations in order to achieve a more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socio-economic model to overcome poverty and inequality;

14. *Takes note* of the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the coordinator for the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

15. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to carry out coherent, comprehensive and integrated activities to ensure the implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty in consultations with Member States and other relevant stakeholders;

16. *Takes note* of the inter-agency, system-wide plan of action for poverty eradication involving 21 agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide further details of this plan of action for consideration by Member States;

17. *Reaffirms* the need to give the highest priority to its consideration of the item on poverty eradication in its agenda, and in that regard, as a contribution to the Second United Nations Decade, decides to convene, during its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest appropriate political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme for the issue of poverty eradication, and stresses that the meeting and the preparatory activities should be carried out within the budget level proposed by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2012-2013 and should be organized in the most effective and efficient manner;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report that details the current response, plans and actions of the United Nations system related to the theme of the Second Decade

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
16 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 53 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations

Sudan:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007 and 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] Ibid., para. 23.

09-60851 (E) 171109

Please recycle

Recalling also the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,[6] the outcome of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Poznan, Poland, from 1 to 12 December 2008,[7] and the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Declaration[9] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[11]

Remaining deeply concerned that all developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in Africa and other developing countries, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-two parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[12] has attracted one hundred and eighty-four ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,[13]

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia,

---

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

[7] FCCC/CP/2008/7 and Add.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11 and Add.1 and 2.

[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] See resolution 60/1.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

[13] FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2.

through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Taking note of the initiative of the Secretary-General in convening a Summit on Climate Change on 22 September 2009,

Taking note of the holding of the third World Climate Conference at Geneva from 31 August to 4 September 2009, and the holding by the Government of Indonesia of the World Ocean Conference at Manado from 11 to 15 May 2009,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

1. *Stresses* the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1] through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[1,2] welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Poland from 1 to 12 December 2008;[7]

4. *Calls for* urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

5. *Also calls for* the expeditious completion of the ongoing parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention towards reaching an ambitious and equitable agreed outcome under the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action and adopting an amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol for subsequent commitment periods that reflects ambitious and enhanced commitments for annex I countries;

6. *Urges* developed countries to undertake ambitious and enhanced commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in subsequent commitment periods, and also urges the international community, as part of its commitments to developing countries, to address the consequences of climate change, in particular through new, additional and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Denmark to host the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Copenhagen from 7 to 18 December 2009;

8. *Also takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the sixth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Mexico City in 2010;[14]

9. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

10. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and, in this regard, urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

11. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out through promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

12. *Recognizes* the urgency of providing new, additional and predictable financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and

[14] Dates to be confirmed.

transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

13. *Takes note* of the High-Level Conference on Climate Change: Technology Development and Transfer, held in New Delhi on 22 and 23 October 2009;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to fulfil the commitments made during the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, without prejudice to ongoing discussions on financial mechanisms under the Convention;

15. *Calls upon* all annex I countries to fulfil their financial obligations under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;

17. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[15] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[16] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

18. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

19. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

---

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[16] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 51 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Sudan:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007 and 63/203 of 19 December 2008 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling further the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development,[6]

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

09-61013 (E) 181109

Please recycle

bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Stressing the importance of open, transparent, inclusive, democratic and more orderly processes and procedures for the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system, including in the decision-making process, so as to enable developing countries to have their vital interests duly reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of developing and least developed countries at the heart of the Doha Work Programme,[7]

Noting that agriculture lags behind the manufacturing sector in the process of establishment of multilateral disciplines and in the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that, since most of the world's poor make their living from agriculture, the livelihood and standards of living of many of them are seriously jeopardized by the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by the high levels of export subsidies, trade-distorting domestic support and protectionism by many developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board as well as the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade can be an engine for development and sustained economic growth, underscores the need to fully harness its potential in that regard, and stresses the importance of upholding a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Notes with deep concern* that the world financial and economic crisis has severely impacted international trade, particularly affecting developing countries, including through the fall in exports and loss of export revenues, restricted access to trade finance and reduced export-oriented investment, which have resulted, in many cases, in lower fiscal revenues and balance-of-payment problems;

4. *Notes* that the shortage and the high cost of trade finance for developing countries contributed significantly to the reduction in trade flows during the crisis, also notes the efforts of the international community, including through the World Bank Global Trade Liquidity Programme, to ensure additional resources at affordable rates, and calls on bilateral and multilateral donors to redouble their efforts to increase the availability and affordability of trade finance for developing countries;

5. *Underscores* in this regard the need for greater coherence in the trade, financial and monetary systems, with a view to promoting growth, sustainable development and employment;

6. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, especially those affecting developing countries, particularly tariffs, non-tariff and para-tariff barriers to trade, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizes the right for countries to fully utilize their policy space consistent with

[7] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

World Trade Organization commitments, and calls on the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and assess their impact on developing countries;

7. *Encourages* Member States to refrain from adopting any measures or restrictions related to trade and transit that affect the access by developing countries to medicines, especially generic medicines, and medical equipment;

8. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Doha Round, reiterates the call on developed countries to demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary to make meaningful progress in the negotiations, with a view to concluding the Round by 2010, and calls upon all members of the World Trade Organization to adhere to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[7] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[8] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[9] which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system;

9. *Takes note* of the New Delhi informal ministerial meeting on re-energizing Doha held on 3 and 4 September 2009, which led to the resumption of the negotiations of the Doha Development Round with the objective of concluding the Round by 2010;

10. *Stresses* the importance of accelerating the negotiations, with a strong reaffirmation that development remains at the heart of the Doha Round, building upon the progress already made, particularly with regard to modalities, and based on the World Trade Organization agreed workplan on agriculture, non-agricultural market access, services, rules, trade facilitation and other remaining issues, with a view to concluding the Round by 2010;

11. *Also stresses* that in order for the Doha Round to be concluded satisfactorily, the negotiations should strengthen the rules and disciplines in the area of agriculture, eliminate agricultural export subsidies, as well as substantially reduce the domestic measures of support by developed countries, and promote enhanced market access to developed country markets, in a balanced and development-oriented outcome, while adhering to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

12. *Further stresses* the need for negotiations of the World Trade Organization in non-agricultural market access to fulfil the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

13. *Stresses* the need for negotiations of the World Trade Organization to make substantial progress in all areas under the single undertaking such as services, rules and trade facilitation so as to ensure that the development concerns of developing countries are fully reflected in any outcome consistent with the

[8] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[9] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

14. *Reiterates* the call for accelerating the work on the trade-related aspects of the World Intellectual Property Organization development agenda, as well as the development-related mandate concerning the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)[10] in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially the examination of the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[11] the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore and the issues related to the full implementation of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[12] affecting developing countries, including the least developed countries, especially those issues arising from the HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

15. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[7] and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[13] in this regard calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate predictable, duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis to all products originating from all least developed countries, also calls upon developing countries that are in a position to do so to extend duty-free and quota-free market access to exports of these countries, and in this context reaffirms also the need to consider additional measures for progressive improvement in market access for least developed countries and reaffirms further the need for members of the World Trade Organization to take additional measures to provide effective market access both at the border and otherwise, including simplified and transparent rules of origin so as to facilitate exports from least developed countries;

16. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declarat on and paragraph 41 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

17. *Expresses its deep concern* at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization and also severely threaten the freedom of trade and investment;

18. *Recognizes* the special problems and needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, calls, in this regard, for the full and

---

[10] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[12] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[13] See A/CONF.191/13.

effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[14] and stresses the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus[15] and of the Accra Accord[16] by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach;

19. *Reaffirms* that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environmental and health standards, calls for the full and fair representation of developing countries in the relevant international standard-setting organizations, and in this regard also calls for additional financial resources and technical capacity-building to ensure the adequate participation of developing countries;

20. *Recognizes* that South-South trade should be strengthened, notes that enhanced market access between developing countries can play a positive role in stimulating South-South trade and calls for acceleration of the work of the ongoing (São Paulo) third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

21. *Calls for* facilitating the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries emerging from conflict that are least developed countries, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000 and subsequent developments, and also calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession by the least developed countries;

22. *Emphasizes* the need for further work to foster greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the international financial system, and invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in fulfilment of its mandate, to undertake the relevant policy analysis in those areas and to operationalize such work, including through its technical assistance activities;

23. *Takes note* of the holding of the Second Global Review on Aid for Trade, on 6 and 7 July 2009, aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, and stresses the urgent need to implement the Aid for Trade commitments, especially with regard to the mobilization of additional, non-conditional and predictable funding;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts made to operationalize the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, aimed at promoting the export and supply capacities of the least developed countries, as well as the establishment of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund, and urges the development partners to increase their contributions, with a view to ensuring increased additional, non-conditional and predictable financial resources on a multi-year basis;

---

[14] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[15] TD/412, part II.

[16] TD/442 and Corr.1, chap. II.

25. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference, to enable it to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, especially through increased core resources of the Conference;

26. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and, in particular, to analyse issues of concern to developing countries, supporting them in building capacities to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements, including under the Doha Work Programme;[7]

27. *Urges* donors to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the increased resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, as well as to enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, including with regard to the implementation of the World Intellectual Property Organization development agenda, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Trade Organization for circulation as a document of the World Trade Organization.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.41

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 55 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Sudan:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005, 61/207 of 20 December 2006, 62/199 of 19 December 2007 and 63/222 of 19 December 2008 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 63/224 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards a New International Economic Order",

Recalling its resolution 63/303 of 9 July 2009, entitled "Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development",

* On behalf of the Member States of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Resolution 63/239, annex.

09-61066 (E) 181109

Please recycle

Recalling also its resolution 63/199 of 19 December 2008, entitled "International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[4] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Expressing concern that the current multiple crises aggravate the existing international situation and have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, while threatening to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap,

Reaffirming its strong support for fair and inclusive globalization and the need to translate growth into eradication of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction and eradication strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Recognizes with serious concern* the negative impact of the current financial and economic crises, particularly on developing countries in view of their limited capacity to facilitate export, secure access to credit and pursue effective counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies, and on the ability to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

---

[3] See resolution 60/1.

[4] See resolution 55/2.

[5] A/64/310.

3. *Recognizes* that the present financial crisis and the response measures adopted by the Governments of the affected countries have underlined the important role of the public sector in guaranteeing a safe and stable economic environment;

4. *Also recognizes* that policies that link economic and social development are required to reduce inequalities within and among countries and guarantee that the poor and vulnerable groups benefit from economic growth and development;

5. *Further recognizes* the need to pursue those policies at all levels to enable developing countries to pursue both economic growth and social security, in accordance with their national development priorities, including by implementing social protection floors, as appropriate, and in that regard invites the international community, including the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions, to continue working together to assist, as appropriate and upon request, developing countries in their efforts;

6. *Reiterates* that macroeconomic policies should be aimed at sustaining high rates of inclusive economic growth, full employment, poverty eradication and low and stable inflation and should seek to minimize domestic and external imbalances to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all people, especially the poor, and calls upon all countries to enhance their social protection policies, where appropriate, including through universal access to basic economic and social infrastructure and inclusive social services, as well as capacity-building, taking special care of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

7. *Recognizes* that greater consistency is required among macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial and environmental policies to support the common aim of making globalization work for all;

8. *Stresses* the need for better mechanisms and institutions to address systemic weaknesses and enhance the coherence, complementarity and coordination of inclusive and transparent global economic policymaking;

9. *Underlines* the fact that economies exist in a globalizing world where the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations has meant that the space for national economic policy, that is to say the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and, in this regard, notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus,[6] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[1]

10. *Recognizes* the adverse effect of the crisis in countries in special situations, including least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and on African countries and countries emerging from conflict, as well as the specific development challenges of middle-income

[6] TD/412, part II.

countries and low-income countries with vulnerable and poor populations, and therefore calls for measures to be taken to ensure trade and market access, access to adequate financing and concessionary financing, capacity-building, strengthened support for sustainable development, financial and technical assistance, debt sustainability, measures to facilitate trade, infrastructure development, peace and security and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and for meeting previous international development commitments;

11. *Reiterates* its call on the United Nations development system to develop a comprehensive crisis response in support of national development strategies through a coordinated approach by United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the international financial institutions at the country level, and in this regard urges the Secretary-General to identify the resources needed to implement the crisis response and suggest how the financing gaps and resource needs could be met;

12. *Recognizes* that the heavy debt burden endured by many developing countries often constricts their investment in domestic development, also recognizes that the current global financial and economic crises carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries, and calls for bold, encompassing initiatives and mechanisms to resolve the current debt problems of developing countries, particularly countries in Africa and the least developed countries, in an effective and equitable manner, including through debt cancellation;

13. *Underscores* the fact that the deepening crisis threatens to increase the debt and therefore threatens the debt sustainability of developing countries, which limits the ability of those States to enact appropriate fiscal measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis or to engage in development financing, and therefore affirms that appropriate measures must be taken to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis on the indebtedness of developing States and to avoid a new debt crisis, including by making full use of existing flexibility within the Debt Sustainability Framework of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

14. *Reaffirms* the commitment to provide and strengthen support with respect to the special needs of Africa, stresses that eradicating poverty, particularly in Africa, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and therefore underscores the importance of accelerating sustainable broad-based economic growth, which is pivotal to bringing Africa into the mainstream of the global economy;

15. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses, to that end, the importance of making urgent efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

16. *Stresses* the need for increased funding for agriculture to invigorate the agricultural sector, particularly in developing countries, so as to safeguard food security, farmers' livelihoods and rural development, and encourages the close

economic integration of rural areas with neighbouring urban areas and the creation of rural off-farm employment to narrow rural urban disparities, expand opportunities and encourage the retention of skilled people, including youth, in rural areas;

17. *Recognizes* that growth strategies and labour policies need to pursue explicit employment objectives in order to achieve a reduction in poverty, and also recognizes that those policies must take into account the gender disparities in women's employment;

18. *Notes with concern* the unprecedented rise in unemployment as a consequence of the current global financial and economic crises, and recognizes also that decent work remains one of the best routes out of poverty and, in this regard, calls upon donor countries, multilateral organizations and other development partners to assist developing countries to implement the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Organization, including through the provision of funding, in consultation and cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

19. *Encourages* all development partners to help strengthen and support national health and education policies and plans of developing countries by providing assistance and funding in accordance with their development needs and priorities;

20. *Recognizes* that efficient and equitable health systems are needed to effectively implement the disease prevention, care and control programmes required to meet the specific health goals of reducing child and maternal mortality and reducing the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria;

21. *Also recognizes* the need for policies and measures to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead;

22. *Stresses* the need for strengthening technology transfer commitments, providing more favourable terms for technology transfer under multilateral trading agreements and taking concrete actions to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries in support of the implementation of their sustainable development strategies;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the theme "Globalization and development: the role of the United Nations and international financial institutions in the context of the current financial and economic crisis" under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence";

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 58 (b)
Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mohamed Chérif Diallo (Guinea), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.3

South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/212 of 22 December 2005, 62/209 of 19 December 2007, 63/233 of 19 December 2008, 64/1 of 6 October 2009 and other resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Welcoming with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Kenya to host the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[3]

2. *Decides* to hold the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on 4 February 2010, preceded by an organizational meeting on 21 January 2010 to elect the President and Bureau of the sixteenth session of the High-level Committee;

3. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "South-South Cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report of the state of South-South cooperation for development.

---

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/64/321.

Please recycle

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.43

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Sudan:* draft resolution

Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007 and 63/239 of 24 December 2008, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007 and 2008/14 of 24 July 2008,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[2] and underlining the need for the expeditious implementation and follow-up of the Outcome,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 regarding the strengthening of the intergovernmental process for carrying out the financing for development follow-up,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 63/303, annex.

09-61393 (E) 201109

Please recycle

Taking note also of the Secretary-General's reports on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[3] and on innovative sources of development finance,[4]

Taking note further of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development and on the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,

Recalling the commitment in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[5] to staying fully engaged in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, and recognizing the importance of financing for development to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also the commitment to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013,

Expressing grave concern over the severe adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including the capacity of developing countries to mobilize financing for development,

Recognizing that, more than ever, the financial and economic crisis has demonstrated that the State has a central and leading role in the economy,

Welcoming the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the Doha Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, which provided an opportunity to assess progress made, reaffirm goals and commitments, share best practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives to overcome them and important measures for further implementation, as well as new challenges and emerging issues, in the financing for development process;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of fulfilling commitments undertaken by developed countries in the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development[5] to, inter alia, increase official development assistance, reduce debt and debt service payments by developing countries, open their markets to the products of developing countries and encourage foreign direct investment flows to the developing world;

3. *Expresses deep concern* about the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on the ability of developing countries to access the necessary financing for their development objectives, including the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

---

[3] A/64/322.

[4] A/64/189 and Corr.1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

4. *Urges* developed countries that have not done so to fulfil their commitments of official development assistance to developing countries, and underlines that this need has been further confirmed by the ongoing financial and economic crisis;

5. *Underlines* that, in a recessionary environment, there is a need for a renewed commitment to ensure an increased flow of stable and predictable financial resources to developing countries;

6. *Recognizes* the important role played by special drawing rights allocations in increasing global liquidity, contributing to global stability, equity and economic resilience, and commits to undertaking urgently a further examination of the role of increased emissions of special drawing rights in the expansion of liquidity and the promotion of development;

7. *Reiterates* that it is important for donors to work on national timetables, by the end of 2010, to increase aid levels within their respective budget allocation processes towards achieving increased financial resources to developing countries;

8. *Stresses* that substantial new and additional resources, inter alia, short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, will need to be made available to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their social priorities, including health and education, in accordance with their national development strategies and priorities;

9. *Calls for* additional resources for social protection and human development to be made available through contributions to United Nations initiatives while supporting the development of a United Nations mechanism, and also calls for additional resources to be provided to the United Nations development system, on a predictable basis, to support development activities at the country level so as to allow developing countries to mitigate the impact of the crisis on their development plans and programmes;

10. *Notes with concern* the decline of official development assistance as a source of budgetary resources for developing countries, and, in this regard, stresses the need to translate donor commitments to increasing official development assistance into real increases in financial resources to support the implementation of national development strategies in developing countries and their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Stresses* that debt relief and emergency aid must not be counted as part of official development assistance;

12. *Recalls* that sustainable debt financing can be an important element for mobilizing resources for development, reaffirms the role of debt relief in reducing debt and debt servicing as a tool for both crisis prevention and long-term debt sustainability, and underlines the urgent need to examine mechanisms for debt restructuring, including through a debt workout mechanism at the United Nations level;

13. *Recognizes* the potential of various innovative sources of financing to supplement traditional sources of financing, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to organize a special event, to be held early in 2010, on the potential of innovative sources of development finance;

14. *Reiterates in this regard* that such funds should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance, including official development assistance, and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them;

15. *Stresses* the importance of and the critical role that can be played by a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system in stimulating economic growth and development, in particular in the case of the developing countries, where trade continues to be one of the most important sources of development financing;

16. *Reiterates* the call for voluntary contributions by Member States to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development to enable it to achieve the goals and functions assigned to the office;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the status of the fulfilment of official development assistance commitments, including the establishment of timetables to achieve the 0.7 per cent target;

18. *Acknowledges* the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009 to strengthen the follow-up mechanism of the financing for development process, while recognizing the need to further strengthen the follow-up process, including the possibility of establishing an intergovernmental body to oversee and promote the implementation of the financing for development mandates, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, to submit concrete proposals to Member States in this regard before the end of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly with a view to establishing a functional commission on financing for development;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a substantive report, including concrete recommendations for action to further the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 57 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: women in development

Sudan:* draft resolution

Women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/195 of 18 December 1997, 54/210 of 22 December 1999, 56/188 of 21 December 2001, 58/206 of 23 December 2003, 59/248 of 22 December 2004, 60/210 of 22 December 2005, 62/206 of 19 December 2007 and all its other resolutions on the integration of women in development, and the relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, including the Declaration adopted at its forty-ninth session,[1]

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4] and recalling the outcomes of all other relevant major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] which affirms that the equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured, and calls for, inter alia, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as being effective and essential to eradicating poverty and hunger, in combating diseases and in stimulating development that is truly sustainable,

---

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

09-61498 (E) 201109

Please recycle

Recalling also the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[7] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[8] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[9]

Recalling further the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[10]

Reaffirming the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,[5] the 2005 World Summit[8] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming also that their full, effective and accelerated implementation are integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the importance of creating a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all fields of life for the effective integration of women in development,

Taking note with appreciation of the discussion on women in development in the Commission on the Status of Women at its fiftieth session, and recalling its agreed conclusions on "Enhanced participation of women in development: an enabling environment for achieving gender equality and the advancement of women, taking into account, inter alia, the fields of education, health and work",[11]

Recognizing that access to basic affordable health care, preventive health information and the highest standard of health, including in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, is critical to women's economic advancement, that lack of economic empowerment and independence increases women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, including the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, and that the neglect of the full enjoyment of human rights by women severely limits their opportunities in public and private life, including the opportunity for education and economic and political empowerment,

Reaffirming that gender equality is of fundamental importance for achieving sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations conferences, and that investing in the development of women and girls has a multiplier effect, in particular on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth, in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services,

Reaffirming also the significant contribution that women make to the economy, that women are key contributors to the economy and to combating poverty through

---

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[8] See resolution 60/1.

[9] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[10] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 7* and corrigenda (E/2006/27 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. I, sect. D.

both remunerated and unremunerated work at home, in the community and in the workplace and that the empowerment of women is a critical factor in the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that the difficult socio-economic conditions that exist in many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, have contributed to the feminization of poverty,

Expressing deep concern over the disproportionate negative impact on women of the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, the volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change,

Noting that gender biases in labour markets and women's lack of control over their own labour and earned income are also major factors in women's vulnerability to poverty, and, together with women's disproportionate responsibilities for domestic work, result in a lack of economic autonomy and influence in economic decision-making within households,

Recognizing that population and development issues, education and training, health, nutrition, the environment, water supply, sanitation, housing, communications, science and technology, and employment opportunities are important elements for effective poverty eradication and the advancement and empowerment of women,

Recalling its resolution 63/311 of 14 September 2009, in which it strongly supported strengthening the institutional arrangements in support of gender equality and empowerment through the consolidation of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women into a composite entity, taking into account the existing mandates as well as the request therein that the Secretary-General present a comprehensive proposal on this issue in order to commence intergovernmental negotiations,

Recognizing, in this context, the importance of respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and of a national and international environment that promotes, inter alia, justice, gender equality, equity, civil and political participation and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and fundamental freedoms for the advancement and empowerment of women,

Reaffirming the need to eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by the earliest possible date and at all levels by 2015, and reaffirming that equal access to education and training at all levels, in particular in business, trade, administration, information and communications technologies and other new technologies and the need to eliminate gender inequalities at all levels are essential for gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication and to allow women's full and equal contribution to, and equal opportunity to benefit from, development,

Recognizing that poverty eradication and the achievement and preservation of peace are mutually reinforcing, and recognizing also that peace is inextricably linked to equality between women and men and to development,

Aware that, while globalization and liberalization processes have created employment opportunities for women in many countries, they have also made some women, especially in developing countries and in particular in the least developed countries, more vulnerable to problems caused by increased economic volatility, including in the agricultural sector, and that special support, particularly for women who are small-scale farmers, and empowerment are necessary to enable them to take advantage of the opportunities of agricultural market liberalization,

Recognizing that enhanced trade opportunities for developing countries, including through trade liberalization, will improve the economic condition of those societies, including women, which is of particular importance in rural communities,

Expressing its concern that, while women represent an important and growing proportion of business owners, their contribution to economic and social development is constrained by, inter alia, the denial and lack of equal rights and lack of access of women to education, training, information, support services and credit facilities, salaries, and control over land, capital, technology and other areas of production,

Also expressing its concern about the underrepresentation of women in political and economic decision-making, and stressing the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of all policies and programmes,

Noting the importance of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular its funds and programmes, and the specialized agencies in facilitating the advancement of women in development,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[12]

2. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, and all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, as well as all women and men, to fully commit themselves and to intensify their contributions to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration[2] and Platform for Action[3] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;[4]

3. *Recognizes* the mutually reinforcing links between gender equality and poverty eradication, as well as the need to elaborate and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with civil society, comprehensive gender-sensitive poverty eradication strategies that address social, structural and macroeconomic issues;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to link policies on economic and social development to ensure that all people, including those in poor and vulnerable groups, benefit from economic growth and development, in accordance with the goals of the Monterrey Consensus;[6]

5. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations to design stimulus packages in response to the financial crisis that provide gender-sensitive investments in both physical and social infrastructure and in employment and that take into account both paid and

[12] A/64/93 and A/64/162 and Corr.1.

unpaid work and the situation of particularly vulnerable groups, such as migrant women;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the adoption by Member States, international organizations, including the United Nations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other stakeholders of appropriate measures to identify and address the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on women and girls and of maintaining adequate levels of funding for gender equality and the empowerment of women;

7. *Stresses* the importance of creating a favourable and conducive national and international environment in all fields of life for the effective integration of women in development and of undertaking and disseminating a gender analysis of policies and programmes related to macroeconomic stability, structural reform, taxation, investments, including foreign direct investment, and all relevant sectors of the economy;

8. *Urges* the donor community, Member States, international organizations, including the United Nations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other stakeholders to strengthen the focus and impact of development assistance targeting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through gender mainstreaming, the funding of targeted activities and enhanced dialogue between donors and partners, and to strengthen mechanisms to effectively measure the resources allocated to incorporating gender perspectives in all areas of development assistance;

9. *Urges* Member States, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system to accelerate further their efforts to increase the number of women in economic decision-making bodies, including at the highest levels in the relevant government ministries, international organizations, corporate boards and the banking sector, as well as to improve the collection, compilation and use of data on women's participation in economic decision-making bodies;

10. *Urges* Member States to incorporate a gender perspective, commensurate with gender equality goals, into the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of national development strategies, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to support national efforts to develop methodologies and tools and to promote capacity-building and evaluation;

11. *Encourages* Member States to ensure inclusive and more effective participation of national mechanisms for gender equality and women's empowerment in formulating national development strategies, including poverty eradication strategies, and calls upon the United Nations system to support national efforts in this regard;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to increase women's representation and participation in government decision-making at all levels in development policy areas to ensure that the priorities, needs and contributions of women are taken into consideration by, inter alia, providing access to training, developing measures to reconcile family and professional responsibilities and eliminating gender stereotyping in appointments and promotions;

13. *Recognizes* that violence against women and girls is one of the obstacles to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace, also

recognizes the implications of violence against women and girls for the social and economic development of communities and States, and calls upon States to elaborate and implement plans of action to eliminate violence against women and girls;

14. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen the capacity of Governments to incorporate a gender perspective into policies and decision-making, and encourages all Governments, international organizations, including the United Nations system, and other relevant stakeholders to assist and support developing countries' efforts in integrating a gender perspective into all aspects of policymaking, including through the provision of technical assistance and financial resources;

15. *Stresses* the importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities that will generate income among disadvantaged women and women living in poverty;

16. *Encourages* Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society to promote and protect the rights of women workers, to take action to remove structural and legal barriers as well as stereotypical attitudes to gender equality at work and to initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value;

17. *Urges* Governments to develop and adequately resource active labour market policies on full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women and men in both rural and urban areas;

18. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and/or review and to fully implement gender-sensitive legislation and policies that reduce, through specifically targeted measures, horizontal and vertical occupational segregation and gender-based wage gaps;

19. *Urges* all Member States to undertake a gender analysis of national labour laws and standards and to establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for employment practices, including for transnational corporations, with particular attention to export-processing zones, building on multilateral instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[13] and conventions of the International Labour Organization;

20. *Urges* all Member States to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women with regard to their access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor, uneducated women, to support women's access to legal assistance and to encourage the financial sector to mainstream gender perspectives in their policies and programmes;

21. *Recognizes* the role of microfinance, including microcredit, in the eradication of poverty, the empowerment of women and the generation of employment, notes in this regard the importance of sound national financial systems, and encourages the strengthening of existing and emerging microcredit institutions and their capacities, including through the support of international financial institutions;

22. *Urges* Governments to take all appropriate measures to identify and address discrimination against women in the access to and the control of bank loans,

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

mortgages and other forms of financial credit, giving special attention to poor women, and to ensure that microfinance programmes focus on developing savings products that are safe, convenient and accessible to women in their efforts and support women to retain control over their savings;

23. *Urges* all Governments to ensure women's equal rights with men and their equal access to all levels of education;

24. *Urges* Member States to encourage women entrepreneurs, including through education and training of women in business, administration and information and communications technologies, and invites business associations to assist national efforts in this regard;

25. *Encourages* Governments to create a climate that is conducive to increasing the number of women entrepreneurs and the size of their businesses by giving them greater access to financial instruments, providing training and advisory services, facilitating networking and information-sharing and increasing their participation in advisory boards and other forums to contribute to the formulation and review of policies and programmes being developed by financial institutions;

26. *Encourages* Governments to promote, inter alia, through legislation and family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments, the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants and to consider promoting policies and programmes, as appropriate, to enable men and women to reconcile their work, social and family responsibilities;

27. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement legislation and policies to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, including through increased flexibility in working arrangements such as part-time work, and to ensure that both women and men have access to maternity, paternity, parental and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

28. *Urges* Member States to adopt and review legislation and policies to ensure women's equal access to and control over land, housing and other property, including through inheritance, land reform programmes and land markets, and to give due attention to enforcement;

29. *Recognizes* the need to empower women economically and politically, particularly poor women, and in this regard encourages Governments, with the support of their development partners, to invest in appropriate infrastructure and other projects, including the provision of water and sanitation to rural areas and urban slums to increase health and well-being, relieve the workloads of women and girls and release their time and energy for other productive activities, including entrepreneurship;

30. *Recognizes* the role of agriculture in development, and stresses the importance of reviewing agricultural policies and strategies to ensure that women's critical role in food security is recognized and addressed as an integral part of both short- and long-term responses to the food crisis;

31. *Urges* Governments to take measures to facilitate equitable access to land and property rights by providing training to make the judicial and administrative system more responsive to gender equality issues, to provide legal aid for women

seeking to claim their rights, to support the efforts of women's groups and networks, and to carry out awareness campaigns to draw attention to equal rights for women to land and property;

32. *Expresses its concern* at the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the fact that women and girls bear a disproportionate share of the burden imposed by the HIV/AIDS crisis, that they are more easily infected, that they play a key role in care and that they have become more vulnerable to violence, stigma and discrimination, poverty and marginalization from their families and communities as a result of the HIV/AIDS crisis, and calls upon Governments and the international community to intensify efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010;

33. *Reaffirms* the commitment to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development,[14] integrating this goal into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[5] aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty;

34. *Recognizes* that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that, in order to build support for official development assistance, cooperation will be needed in further improving policies and development strategies, both nationally and internationally, to enhance aid effectiveness;

35. *Encourages* the international community, the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society to continue to provide the necessary financial resources to assist national Governments in their efforts to meet the development targets and benchmarks agreed upon at the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the International Conference on Population and Development, the Millennium Summit, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations conferences and summits;

36. *Urges* multilateral donors, and invites international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, and regional development banks to review and implement policies to support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reaches women, in particular in rural and remote areas;

37. *Stresses* the importance of collecting and exchanging all relevant information needed on the role of women in development, including data on international migration, as well as the need to develop statistics disaggregated by age and sex, and in that regard encourages developed countries and relevant entities

[14] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

of the United Nations to provide support and assistance to developing countries, upon their request, with respect to establishing, developing and strengthening their databases and information systems;

38. *Recognizes* the knowledge, practices and traditional lifestyles of indigenous peoples, particularly women, and local communities that contribute to sustainable development;

39. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system, within their organizational mandates, to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and to articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

40. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to integrate gender mainstreaming into all its programmes and policies, including in the integrated follow-up to United Nations conferences, in accordance with agreed conclusions 1997/2 on gender mainstreaming adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997;[15]

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*[16] for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, noting that the survey should continue to focus on selective emerging development themes that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels;

43. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Women in development".

---

[15] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* and addendum (A/52/3/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[16] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.IV.7.

United Nations A/C.2/64/L.45

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 November 2009

Original: English

Sixty-fourth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 56 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dragan Mićić (Serbia), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/64/L.18

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007 and 63/228 of 19 December 2008,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further the Almaty Declaration[3] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

09-61545 (E) 231109

Please recycle

New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[4]

Recalling its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the Eighth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2009,[5]

Recalling the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[6] an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development, as many landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with the landlocked and transit developing countries,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[7]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Calls upon* landlocked and transit developing countries to take all appropriate measures, as set out in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty

[4] Ibid., annex I.

[5] A/C.2/64/4, annex.

[6] A/57/304, annex.

[7] A/64/268.

Programme of Action,[8] to speed up the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

5. *Reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;

6. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions to accelerate the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review;

7. *Acknowledges* that landlocked and transit developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have strengthened their policy and governance reform efforts and that donor countries, financial and development institutions and international and regional organizations have paid greater attention to the establishment of efficient transit systems;

8. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized in international trade, which prevents them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development, and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems and achieve their development goals, including the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Expresses concern* that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain very vulnerable to external shocks as well as the multiple challenges the international community faces, and stresses the need for the international community to enhance development assistance to landlocked developing countries;

10. *Calls upon* donors and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

11. *Stresses* the need to attract private investment, including foreign direct investment, and that private-sector participation through co-financing can play a catalytic role in that regard, and recalls that, notwithstanding the increase of flows in foreign direct investment, private-sector involvement in infrastructure development still has a considerable potential;

---

[8] See resolution 63/2.

12. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, and notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization Doha Round negotiations on trade facilitation, particularly on the relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, such as those referred to in the Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, are important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs;

13. *Calls upon* the development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade Initiative so as to support trade facilitation measures and trade-related technical assistance, as well as the diversification of export products through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and private-sector involvement in landlocked developing countries;

14. *Encourages* the international community to enhance efforts to facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology;

15. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

16. *Encourages* landlocked and transit developing countries to pursue the harmonization of trade and transit transport facilitation procedures and to continue to make efforts to accede to relevant multilateral conventions in the area of transit transport and trade;

17. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

18. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

19. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, and invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Member States as well as relevant international and regional organizations to assist the landlocked developing countries in implementing the activities of the international think tank;

20. *Encourages* donors and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;[3]

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".